UNDP

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/7141

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
THE AFRICA REGION

IPF: (1987-1991) $ 226 070 000

(RAF/91/022) - Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC)
- Regional Training Centre for Middle-Level Personnel
for the Control of African Animal Trypanosomiasis
(Phase II)

Date of approval by the AC:1/	4 September 1991		
Expected duration:	Two years		
Proposed executing agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)		
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture of Zambia, on behalf of the SADCC		
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 264 000	Source of funds:	IPF
Third party cost sharing:	$ 571 000	Source of funds:	Norway
Total UNDP budget:	$ 835 000		
Netherlands Trust Fund:	$ 1 211 100		
EEC:	$ 983 000		
Total Funding:	$ 3 029 100		

Project background

African animal trypanosomiasis is one of the major constraints to livestock production and utilization of the full potential of the land resource of over some 9 million km2 in Africa. In addition to causing direct losses and creating the need for costly disease and vector control, trypanosomiasis indirectly and adversely affects human through protein deficiencies caused by shortage of meat and milk, general livestock production, agriculture production through the lack of drought animals and manure, the rural economy through forced transhumance, and the national economy since the deficit in animal production compels affected countries to import meat and dairy products.

A major constraint to a successful disease control programme is the acute shortage of appropriately trained manpower, particularly of the middle-level cadre which is responsible for the technical execution and supervision of field control activities. From January 1980 to February 1985, a UNDP/FAO project provided training for english speaking tsetse control personnel of the middle level. To increase the

1/ This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was reviewed and approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.

relatively small output of 90 trainees trained during that period, a fellowship component was included under a new project (RAF/85/015) to meet the cost of training from SADCC Member States with cost-sharing support from Canada and Norway. In 1988, support funding was also obtained from AGFUND to allow the annual participation of five trainees from non-SADCC countries in the 6 1/2 months course and for short-term in-country training courses to be conducted.

In recent years, attention has been paid to increasing trainee awareness of issues related to tsetse control such as environmental pollution, conservation of resources, area development, land use planning, and economic considerations. Under the presemt two-year phase, UNDP assistance was requested to continue to place emphasis on meeting the training needs of SADCC Member Countries where levels of tsetse control are relatively high, and make the facilities available to non-SADCC countries in order to support on-going and planned activities.

Description of project

The project will strengthen national tsetse and trypanosomiasis control units. Approximately 40 middle-level tsetse control personnel will receive training through two long courses, (four months) and approximately 100 technical staff will receive specific training in identified priority areas through four one month country based courses. These trained personnel will be in a position to train others thus achieving a multiplying effect of the training.

The project will develop proposals for the medium to long-term sustainability of the training centre. Project technical staff and independent consultants will undertake missions to selected countries in which to evaluate training facilities available locally and determine government requirements. This information will be used to formulate an overall continental policy including Franchophone African and Lusophone countries, and also identify the requirements for specialized training materials.

With the introduction of new techniques, an evaluation of the training manuals and instruction materials required to cater for the implementation of control operations against the 23 tsetse species in their specific locations and various habitats will be undertaken.

Inputs

UNDP together with NORAD will provide one entomologist (24 man-months) and one veterinarian (24 man-months), consultants (four man-months) in specialized subjects such as area development, conservation, botany and economics of disease control; travel costs; and administrative support; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	825 000
Miscellaneous	10 000
Total	835 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
EGYPT

IPF:(1987-91) $ 39 432 000

(EGY/88/012) - Technical Support to Agricultural Development and Settlement in Noubaria (Phase II) (Supplementary Assistance)

Date of approval:	16 May 1991
Expected duration:	Three years
Proposed executing agency:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
Government implementing agency:	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MOA)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 54 000 Source of funds: IPF
Previous UNDP contribution:	$ 370 000
Total UNDP budget:	$ 424 000

Project background

The economic exploitation of the newly reclaimed lands in Egypt is a cornerstone of the Government's agricultural development strategy. It aims, inter alia, at expanding Egypt's productive land base, enhancing agricultural production, creating employment opportunities in the newly established communities and alleviating growing pressures in the congested old lands (Delta and Nile Valley).

Completion of the Noubaria Development Scheme (1991) is expected to increase agricultural land by 350,000 feddans and at the same time generate about 75,000 job opportunities in the region. There are at present 30 villages in Noubaria inhabited by about 6,000 families (30,000 individuals). These are expected to reach 50,000 families by 1991.

The above-mentioned project aims at providing technical support to the development directorates of the General Authority for Rehabilitation Projects and Agricultural Development (GARPAD) in order to increase agricultural production and improve the socio-economic conditions of university graduates and small holders. /...

Phase I of the project started in early 1986 in one area (West Noubaria); hence UNDP assistance was provided in the fields of irrigation and water management, agricultural mechanization, fruit and vegetable production and livestock improvement.

The success of the above-mentioned scheme requires regular backstopping, monitoring and follow-up by GARPAD's development directorates in order to help these settlers adapt to a new desert environment and develop new agricultural/irrigation practices suitable for the conditions and soils of the new lands. To this end, the Government has requested UNDP assistance under the present project.

Description of project

Phase II of the project currently seeks to build and expand on the first phase and covers three regions instead of one (West Noubaria, El Bustan and Sugarbeet). Project activities will include:(a) conducting rational use of water by improving on-farm irrigation methods and practices, implementing appropriate farming systems for settlers to increase their income, establishing windbreaks and shelters to prevent sand movement and crop damage and thereby conserve the environment, expanding mechanized operations for crop production in order to meet the existing labour shortage, designing appropriate research programmes to provide practical solutions to settlers problems, involving women in productive activities and using their land as demonstration/extension plots; (b) growing wheat in the desert (5,000 feddans) as a pioneering activity; and (c) attracting follow-up investment by WFP, IFAD and the World Bank.

Inputs

UNDP will provide four experts in irrigation fertilizer technology (3.5 man-months), poultry production, nursery technology (0.9 man-months), and marketing corporation; administrative support; UN Volunteers; national professionals; fellowships, group and in-service training; field and headquarters purchasing equipment; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	16 000
Training	10 300
Equipment	19 500
Miscellaneous	8 200
Total	54 000

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